Amendments to the Specification:

On page 1, line 15, please insert the following heading and paragraph:

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application is a divisional of application Serial No. 10/163,817, filed June 5, 2002, now U.S. Patent No. 6,709,746, which application is incorporated herein by reference.

On page 9, line 20, please amend the paragraph as follows:

Preferably, the cyclodextrin compound utilized in the technology of the invention involves a substituted β- or α-cyclodextrin. Preferred cyclodextrin materials are substituted on at least one of the 3-OH of the glucose moiety in the cyclodextrin ring. β-Cyclodextrin materials comprise seven glucose moieties forming the cyclodextrin ring. Any of such hydroxyl groups can be substituted. The degree of substitution (D.S.) of the cyclodextrin material can range from about 0.3 to 1.8; preferably the degree of substitution can range from about 0.5 to 1.2. We found that complexing metallic catalyst residues in the polymer material, a beta or alpha cyclodextrin is preferred. Further, the degree of substitution has an important role in ensuring that the cyclodextrin is compatible with the melt polymer, but is not so substituted that the cyclodextrin cannot participate in complexing catalyst residues. We have further found that the amount of the substituted cyclodextrin material useful in preventing the formation of aldehyde by complexing metallic catalyst residues is less than the amount of cyclodextrin active in barrier structures. The effective amount of a substituted cyclodextrin for aldehyde suppression ranges from about 100 to 2000 ppm or about 100 ppm to 1,400 ppm based on the polymer composition as a whole preferably 350 ppm to 900 ppm. The principle mechanistic action of the substituted cyclodextrin material is a coordination complex of the metallic catalyst where more than one metal ion is bound per cyclodextrin. Metallocyclodextrins are formed from substituted cyclodextrins (6-position –OH) which consist of two cyclodextrins linked together through the secondary hydroxyl groups (3- and 2- positions) of the unmodified (native) cyclodextrin losing a proton to produce an alkoxide to coordinate a metal ion forming the simplest type of metallocyclodextrin. Accordingly, a substantial and effective fraction of the cyclodextrin must be available for catalyst residue complexation to accomplish the goal of the invention. The compatible cyclodextrin compounds are introduced into the melt thermoplastic substantially free of an inclusion complex or inclusion compound. For this invention the term "substantially free of an

inclusion complex" means that the quantity of dispersed cyclodextrin material in the coating on the polyester chip or pellet is free of a complex material or "guest compound" in the central pore of the cyclodextrin molecule. A first aspect of the invention comprises a thermoplastic pellet or chip having a major proportion of the thermoplastic polyester material used in making the preform or the beverage container. The pellet or chip comprises an exterior coating layer, an effective metal catalyst scavenger and volatile organic barrier-providing amount of a cyclodextrin compound. Such an exterior coating of cyclodextrin can be made from an aqueous solution of the cyclodextrin material. The aqueous solution can be made by dissolving a cyclodextrin material in an aqueous medium to form a solution and purifying the solution. A second aspect of the invention comprises a process of forming a purified cyclodextrin solution by contacting a cyclodextrin solution with and activated carbon absorbent, an ion exchange resin, or membrane filtration equipment. A third aspect of the invention comprises a thermoplastic preform having within the polymer matrix, an effective amount of the cyclodextrin compound for reducing volatile organic materials such as acetaldehyde produced during injection molding and for introducing a barrier property into the thermoplastic polymer. A fourth aspect of the invention comprises a thermoplastic beverage container having the metal catalyst scavenger property and a volatile organic barrier property that results from the manufacture of the beverage container from the preform of the invention. Lastly, a fifth aspect of the invention comprises a method for manufacturing a polyester beverage container from the coated pellet or chip of the invention through a preform stage. In each of these aspects, the use of the purified cyclodextrin material results in a clear, substantially water white polyester material having little or no organic material to produce off odors or off flavors in the food material within a polyester container.